

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

BULLETIN

OF

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

APPENDIX III.—1902.

NEW GARDEN PLANTS OF THE YEAR 1901.

The number of garden plants annually described in botanical and horticultural publications, both English and foreign, is now so considerable that it has been thought desirable to publish a complete list of them in the *Kew Bulletin* each year. The following list comprises all the new introductions recorded during 1901. These lists are indispensable to the maintenance of a correct nomenclature, especially in the smaller botanical establishments in correspondence with Kew, which are, as a rule, only scantily provided with horticultural periodicals. Such a list will also afford information respecting new plants under cultivation at this establishment, many of which will be distributed from it in the regular course of exchange with other botanic gardens.

The present list includes not only plants brought into cultivation for the first time during 1901, but the most noteworthy of those which have been re-introduced after being lost from cultivation. Other plants included in the list may have been in gardens for several years, but either were not described or their names had not been authenticated until recently.

In addition to species and well-marked varieties, hybrids, whether introduced or of garden origin, have been included where they have been described with formal botanical names. Mere cultural forms of well-known garden plants are omitted, for obvious reasons.

In every case the plant is cited under its published name, although some of the names are doubtfully correct. Where, however, a correction has appeared desirable, this is made.

The name of the person in whose collection the plant was first noticed or described is given where known.

An asterisk is prefixed to all those plants of which examples are in cultivation at Kew.

The publications from which this list is compiled, with the abbreviations used to indicate them, are as follows:—*Bull. Mus. Paris.*—Bulletin du Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Paris. *B. M.*—Botanical Magazine. *Gard.*—The Garden. *G.C.*—Gardeners' Chronicle. *Gfl.*—Gartenflora. *G. M.*—Gardeners' Magazine. *Jard.*—Le Jardin. *Journ. de Bot.*—Journal de Botanique. *J. of H.*—Journal of Horticulture. *J. H. F.*—Journal de la Société nationale d'horticulture de France. *L.*—Lindenia. *Lemoine Cat.*—Lemoine, Catalogue. *M. K.*—Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde. *N. B.*—Notizblatt des Königl. botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin. *O. R.*—Orchid Review. *R. H.*—Revue Horticole. *R. H. B.*—Revue de l'Horticulture Belge. *S. C. A. A.*—Southern California Acclimatizing Association Catalogue. *Späth Cat.*—L. Späth, General Nursery Catalogue. *W. G.*—Wiener Illustrierte Garten-Zeitung.

The abbreviations in the descriptions of the plants are:—*diam.*—Diameter. *ft.*—Foot or Feet. *G.*—Greenhouse. *H.*—Hardy. *H. H.*—Half-hardy. *in.*—Inches. *S.*—Stove.

Abies arizonica. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 86; 134, f. 52, 3.) Coniferae. *H.* This silver fir is *A. lasiocarpa* var. *arizonica*, Lemmon. Arizona. (Henkel, Darmstadt.)

Acrospira asphodelioides. (*B. T. O.* 1901, 327.) Liliaceae. *H. H.* An Eremurus-like plant with spikes of scentless white flowers. Angola, &c. (Sprenger, Naples.)

***Aëranthes caudata.** (*K. B.* 1901, 149.) Orchidaceae. *S.* The sepals and petals are pale pellucid green, and the lip greenish white. Madagascar. (Glasnevin.)

Aëranthes ramosa. (*O. R.* 1901, 352.) *S.* Remarkable for its very long, slender, branched raceme. The flowers are dull olive-green in colour, and most resemble those of *A. dentiens*. Madagascar. (Glasnevin, and A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)

Agapanthus caulescens. (*Gfl.* 1901, 21; 281, t. 1487.) Liliaceae. *G.* Allied to *A. umbellatus*, but with dark violet-blue flowers, the outer row of which are nodding. *S. Africa.* (Sprenger, Naples.)

Agave Langlassei. (*R. H.* 1901, 349, ff. 147-8.) Amaryllidaceae. *G.* A species of the section *Manfreda*, with a persistent subwoody rootstock terminated by several short, channeled,

green leaves. General aspect of the plant is that of *Furcraea Bedinghausii*. Inflorescence about 3 ft. high. Mexico. (André, Golfe St. Juan, France.)

Agave Weberi. (*Jard.* 1901, 265.) *G.* "Easily distinguished by almost complete absence of marginal teeth. Leaves are greenish-grey, pruinose, supple, of medium thickness, slightly concave, sometimes almost flat; longitudinally plicate, like certain species of *Furcraea*." Mexico. (Diguët, Paris.)

Aloe Grusoni. (*M. K.* 1901, 57, f.) Liliaceae. *G.* A garden hybrid between *A. Schimperii* and *A. humilis*. (Henze, Magdeburg.)

Aloe macrocarpa. (*M. K.* 1901, 65.) *G.* A fine species with a rosette of fleshy, toothed, white-spotted leaves and a tall inflorescence of red, bell-shaped, yellow-margined flowers. Abyssinia, (Berlin B. G.)

Anthurium andreanum rhodochlorum. (*R. H.* 1901, 452, t.) Araceae. *S.* A variety with spathes of a light soft rose colour in the upper part, passing into a light green on the lateral lobes. (Chantrier frères, Mortefontaine, France.)

Arabis aubretioides. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, Suppl. 4.) Cruciferae. *H.* A

species with the habit, &c., of *A. albidia*, flowers of the same size as that species but of a pale pink colour. Cilicia. (Miss Willmott.)

**Aralia handsworthensis*. (Gard. 1901, lix, 401.) Araliaceæ. S. shrub with very finely-cut leaves of a beautiful pink tint. Fisher, Son & Sibray, Ltd.) [This is *A. Veitchii gracillima*.]

**Arctotis Gumbletoni*. (B. M. t. 7796.) Compositæ. G. Stem short, clothed, as are the leaves and peduncles, with a thin white densely-matted tomentum. Basal leaves 6 to 12 in. long by 1 to 1½ in. broad, long-stalked, pinnatifid or pinnatisect. Flower-head 3 in. across; ray-flowers deep orange-red. Namaqualand. (W. E. Gumbleton; Kew.)

**Arctotis staechadifolia*. (G. C. 1901, xxx, 108, f. 34.) G. An old plant first introduced upwards of a century ago, but apparently lost to cultivation until re-introduction a year or two ago. S. Africa.

**Asparagus sieberianus*. (Lem. Cat. 1901, No. 149.) Liliaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *A. crispus* and *A. tenuissimus*. (Lemoine, Nancy.)

Aster carnosus. (G. C. 1901, xxx, 219.) Compositæ. H. A straggling, loosely-branched plant with slender glabrous branches, linear entire sessile glabrous leaves and flower-heads with violet rays and orange disk. N. America. (Henkel, Darmstadt.)

Aster subcœrulea. (G. C. 1901, xxx, 385.) H. Apparently nearest *A. lingulatus*, but differing from it in leaf; shape of involucreal leaves; pale blue, not purple, ray-florets; different pappus, &c. N.W. India. (Leichtlin, Baden.)

Asterogyne Martiana. (G. C. 1901, xxix, 217.) Palmæ. S. "The stem attains a height of a foot and a half, and is about 2 inches in diameter. The leaves are about 4 feet long, spatulate, narrowed at the base, incised 1 foot deep at the apex; the petiole is about 2 feet long, the lamina 3 feet long, 10 inches broad, much folded." Guatemala and Costa Rica. (U. Dammer, Berlin.)

**Begonia forgetiana*. (G. C. 1901, xxx, 66.) Begoniaceæ. S. Stems nearly 2 ft. high and more or less

branched; leaves fleshy, glossy green, 6 to 7 in. long and 2 in. broad, semi-cordate at the base; flowers pink and white, about an inch in diameter, borne in axillary clusters. Brazil. (F. Sander & Co.)

Begonia Theulieri rosea. (Jard. 1901, 344, t.) G. A garden hybrid derived from *B. semperflorens*. (Theulier, Paris).

**Berberis dietyophylla*. (Jard. 1901, 265.) Berberidaceæ. H. A deciduous shrub with glaucous obovate leaves, finely reticulated beneath, flowers pale yellow, solitary or in pairs, somewhat long-stalked. Fruit red, pruinose. Yunnan.

**Beschorneria Wrightii*. (B. M. t. 7779.) Amaryllidaceæ. G. Much the largest of the five species of the genus which have as yet flowered at Kew. Most nearly allied to *B. decosteriana*, which differs in its quite glabrous flowers. Leaves densely crowded, spreading and recurved, ensiform, coriaceous, four to five feet long by two inches broad about the middle. Panicle pyramidal, eight feet high; flowers nodding, green, pubescent. Mexico? (Kew.)

Brodiaea crocea. (G. C. 1901, xxx, 126, f. 39.) Liliaceæ. H. A small species with linear leaves, a slender naked peduncle a foot long, and a large umbel of yellow flowers. Northern California. (Wallace.)

Buddleia Columbiæ. (R. H. 1901, 37, f. 7.) Loganiaceæ. G. A species with long, curved, drooping, terminal inflorescences like those of *B. lindleyana*; flowers white. Native country uncertain, but believed to be temperate S. America. (E. André, Golfe-Juan, France.)

Bupleurum croceum. (G. C. 1901, xxx, 6.) Umbelliferae. H. A showy perennial with flowers and involucreal bracts a bright yellow colour. Asia Minor. (A. K. Bulley.)

**Calceolaria polyrhiza*. (G. C. 1901, xxx, 6.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. A dwarf tufted species from the Patagonian Andes; flowers yellow, inclining to orange. (A. K. Bulley.)

**Calorhabdos cauloptera*. (B. M. t. 7800.) Scrophulariaceæ. G. A slender erect herb with much the general aspect of certain Veronicas. Terminal

inflorescence 6-8 in. long; corollas small, dark red-purple. China. (Kew.)

Calypstrogyne sarapiguensis. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 217.) *Palmae*. S. "The stem is short, about 6 ft. high, and many-leaved. The leaves are about 6 ft. long; the petiole has a length of 16 to 20 inches; the laminæ are oblong, 24 to 28 in. broad, 4 to 4½ ft. long, pinnate." Costa Rica. (U. Dammer, Berlin.)

***Campanula michauxoides.** (*Gfl.* 1901, 637, f. 87.) *Campanulaceæ*. H. A tall-growing species with bluish-white flowers with recurved segments. Much like *Michauxia campanuloides* in general aspect. Asia Minor. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Castilleja integra. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 218.) *Scrophulariaceæ*. H. A perennial species with loosely-branched stems, linear sessile leaves, and dense terminal spikes with orange-scarlet bracts. New Mexico. (Henkel, Darmstadt.)

***Catasetum quadridens.** (*K. B.* 1901, 149.) *Orchidaceæ*. S. The flowers are remarkable for the presence of a pair of short, acute teeth, situated at the lower angles of the abortive stigma, in addition to the usual pair of antennæ. The flowers are light green, blotched all over with dark brown. (Kew.)

Cattleya Clarkiæ (*O. R.* 1901, 15.) *Orchidaceæ*. G. A garden hybrid between *C. bicolor* and *C. labiata*. (E. F. Clark.)

Cattleya dowiana Rosita. (*G. M.* 1901, 35, f.) S. Sepals creamy white, tinged with purple; petals rose-purple, tinged with yellow at the base; lip crimson-purple with golden veining. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Cattleya flavescens. (*O. R.* 1901, 299, 303, 317.) See *C. fulvescens*.

Cattleya fulvescens. (*G. M.* 1901, 644, f.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Forbesii* and *C. dowiana aurea*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Cattleya geleniana. (*W. G.* 1901, 111.) G. A garden hybrid, probably between *C. lueddemanniana* and *C. bicolor*. (Baron Hruby, Hungary.)

Cattleya Germaniæ. (*O. R.* 1901, 315.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. granulosa schofieldiana* and *C. hardyana*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Cattleya gloriosa. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 418.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Warneri* and *C. schilleriana*. (A. A. Peeters, St. Gilles, Brussels.)

Cattleya Iris. (*O. R.* 1901, 317.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. bicolor* and *C. dowiana aurea*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Cattleya Juliæ. (*O. R.* 1901, 368.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. bowringiana* and *C. labiata*. (Stanley, Ashton & Co.)

Cattleya kerchoviana. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, May 25, Suppl. 1.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. schilleriana* and *C. schofieldiana*. (A. A. Peeters, St. Gilles, Brussels.)

Cattleya Lansbergei. (*L.* 1901, t. 725.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. labiata vera* and *C. dowiana aurea*. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Cattleya lueddemanniana Stanleyi. (*O. R.* 1901, 317.) G. A form with a white flower of fine shape, with the disc of the lip yellow and the front lobe lined with purple. (Stanley, Ashton & Co.)

Cattleya Mendelii gigantea. (*O. R.* 1901, 185.) G. "A fine light form with a very large lip." (H. Little.)

Cattleya Mendelii hackbridgensis. (*Gard.* 1901, lix, June 8, vii.) G. Petals blotched with crimson from the apex to the centre, the front lobe of the lip being also exceedingly dark. (A. H. Smee.)

Cattleya Mossiæ coundoniensis. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 24.) G. A variety with flowers of great size and rich colour. (G. Singer.)

Cattleya Mossiæ dulcis. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, May 25, Suppl. 2.) G. "A grand rose-tinted flower, with extraordinary lip, orange in the centre, and rich rose-crimson in front, which is finely crimped." (Sir F. Wigan.)

Cattleya peckaviensis. (*W. G.* 1901, 431, f. 52.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. guttata* and *C. schilleriana*. (Baron Hruby.)

Cattleya schilleriana-Harrisonia. (*Gard.* 1901, 223.) See *Laelio-cattleya Harrisonia-schilleriana*.

Cattleya Schrödera heatonense. (*G. M.* 1901, 304, f.) G. A fine pale lilac form with fringed lip. (H. T. Pitt.)

Cattleya Trianae gratixiana. (*O. R.* 1901, 55.) G. A large and richly coloured form. (S. Gratrix.)

Cattleya Vigeri. (*Gfl.* 1901, 1062.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. aurea* and *C. labiata flammea*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Ceratostigma Polhilli. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 6.) Plumbaginaceae. H. A dwarf creeping species with flowers of the delicate colour of those of *Plumbago capensis*. Western China. (A. K. Bulley.)

Cercocarpus Traskiae. (*M. D. G.* 1901, 41.) Rosaceae. G. A small tree approaching *C. fothersgilloides*, the Mexican species, more nearly than any other. White tomentose flowers and small dark glossy green leaves. (Darmstadt B. G.) Santa Catalina Island.

Cereus Jusbertii. (*M. K.* 1901, 145.) Cactaceae. G. Outer floral leaves green or greenish-white, inner white. A climbing species next to *C. tortuosus*. Argentina or Paraguay.

Cereus per lucens. (*M. K.* 1901, 88.) G. A species in general aspect much like *Pilocereus strictus*. Amazonia. (Berlin B. G.)

Cereus sonorensis. (*M. K.* 1901, 135, f.) G. A columnar species with 8 ribs beset with erect white spines, upper portion sparingly clothed with white felt. This is remarkable on account of its peculiar short narrow cinnabar-red flowers. Mexico. (Hempel, Ohorn, Germany.)

***Ceropegia Lugardae.** (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 302.) Asclepiadaceae. S. Stems twining; leaves thin, 1-2 in. long, white at the very base, very light green on the inflated part, then white, passing into sulphur-yellow on the upper part of the tube and lobes, spotted on the outside of the tube with purple; inside the tube is of a very rich blackish-crimson on the lower half, sulphur-yellow above,

with the purple spots on the outside faintly showing through. The tube is about 1 in. long, abruptly curved immediately above the inflated base, dilating at the apex into a funnel-shaped mouth $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Bechuanaland. (Kew.)

Chamaedorea hybrida. (*W. G.* 1901, 197, f. 22.) Palmae. S. A garden hybrid between *C. concolor* and *C. Ernesti Augusti*. (Katzner, Pawlowsk, Austria.)

***Chelonopsis moschata.** (*B. M. t.* 7783.) Labiatae. H. A perennial herb with musky odour, nettle-shaped leaves and showy pale yellow and rose-purple flowers. China and Japan. (A. K. Bulley; Kew.)

Chlidanthus Ehrenbergi. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 312.) Amaryllidaceae. G. Appears to be a taller plant than *C. fragrans*, carries its flowers at a nearly horizontal position instead of erect. The flowers are also carried on distinct pedicels instead of being sessile and the three outer segments are markedly wider than the three inner. Mexico. (A. Worsley.)

***Cineraria pentactina.** (*B. M. t.* 7799.) Compositae. G. A species closely allied to *C. lobata*, L'Hérit. but differing chiefly from that in its very slender, climbing habit, less divided leaves, and lax paniculate inflorescence. Peduncles and pedicels pale red, ray-florets, five in number, golden yellow. S. Africa? (Kew.)

***Cirrhopetalum appendiculatum.** (*K. B.* 1901, 148.) Orchidaceae. S. The dorsal sepal and petals are pale yellow; all have numerous purple leaf-like appendages attached by a filiform base. The lateral sepals are speckled with reddish purple on a lighter ground. The lip is rosy purple with dark purple margins, keels and numerous spots. Sikkim. (H. J. Elwes.)

***Clematis brachiata.** (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 367, f. 111.) Ranunculaceae. G. A species with pinnate leaves, and small greenish-white fragrant flowers. S. Africa. (Cambridge B.G.)

Clematis globulosa. (*Lem. Cat.* 1901, No. 149.) H. A garden hybrid between *C. Scottii* and *C. coccinea*. (Lemoine, Nancy.)

Clematis vernalis. (*Lem. Cat.* 1901, No. 149.) H. A garden hybrid between *C. ochroleuca* and *C. Scottii*, (Lemoine, Nancy.)

***Codonopsis viridiflora.** (*Gfl.* 1901, 637.) Campanulaceæ. G. A small free-flowering perennial climber with bell-shaped whitish-green, gray and violet flowers. Asia Minor. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Colchicum giganteum. *Gard.* 1901, lx, 251.) Liliaceæ. H. Probably a form of *C. speciosum*. (Leichtlin, Baden.)

Colchicum hydrophyllum. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 102, f. 43.) H. An early spring flowering species with flowers of a bright clear rose colour. Most nearly resembling *C. fasciculare*. Taurus Mountains.

***Coleus Mahoni.** (*J. of H.* 1901, xlii, 224.) Labiatae. G. A winter flowering species, 1½ to 2 feet in height, with large graceful terminal panicles of small purple flowers with golden anthers. British Central Africa. (Kew.)

Commelina sellowiana rosea. (*Gfl.* 1901, 163, f. 28.) Commelinaceæ. G. A form with rose-coloured flowers. (Herb & Wulle, Naples.)

***Compteris brazziana.** (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, May 25, Suppl. 2.) Filices. "A remarkably distinct fern, with long bipinnate fronds, narrow at the base, broad across the middle, and tapering off to a narrow point; barren pinnae oval or oblong, and simple; fertile pinnae distinctly lobed." (L'Horticoles Coloniale, Brussels.)

Coryanthes mastersiana. *G. C.* 1901, xxix, 19, f. 9.) Orchidaceæ. S. A species near *C. maculata*; ground colour of flower yellowish, tinged and freckled with different shades of copper-red or light claret-crimson. United States of Columbia. (Sir T. Lawrence.)

***Corydalis thalictrifolia.** (*Gard.* 1901, lx, 362.) Papaveraceæ. H. A handsome perennial with Thalictrum-like leaves and a profusion of rather large yellow flowers. China. (J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd.)

***Cotyledon nana.** (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 270.) Crassulaceæ. G. A very dwarf plant, densely branched, forming

a tuft about 1 to 1½ inches in height. Nearly related to *C. hemisphaerica*, but the leaves are smaller, with no trace of an apiculus at their apex, and are of a much lighter, somewhat yellowish green. S. Africa. (Kew.)

Crinum Alexandræ. (*B. T. O.* 1901, 307.) Amaryllidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *C. longifolium album* and *C. yemense*. (Sprenger, Naples.)

Crinum Belladonna. (*B. T. O.* 1901, 309.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. longifolium riparium* and *C. pratense*. (Sprenger, Naples.)

Crinum Fortunæ. (*B. T. O.* 1901, 310.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. longifolium* and *C. lineare*. (Sprenger, Naples.)

Crinum Victoriæ. (*B. T. O.* 1901, 308.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. yemense* and *C. Schmidtii*. (Sprenger, Naples.)

Crinum Worsleyi. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 72.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. scabrum* and *C. Moorei*. (A. Worsley.)

***Cyanastrum cordifolium.** (*J. H. F.* 1901, 317.) This is the correct name of plant mentioned in list for 1896 as *Schœnlandia gabonensis*.

***Cyanotis hirsuta.** (*B. M. t.* 7785.) Commelinaceæ. S. A perennial herb with globose tubers, linear flaccid leaves clothed with soft hairs, rose-coloured sepals and blue-bearded filaments. Abyssinia. (Kew.)

Cyathea angolense. (*R. H. B.* 1901, 147.) Filices. S. No description given. Congo Free State.

Cyclamen Pseud-ibericum. (*Gfl.* 1901, 573.) Primulaceæ. H. A new, scented, spring-flowering species with obcordate leaves dark green with silvery markings above, dark violet below. Calyx-lobes lanceolate; corolla tube rather long, ovate, somewhat narrowed at the throat, segments without auricles at the base, violet red above, pure white with black-violet blotch below. Hab.? (C. G. van Tubergen, Haarlem.)

Cypripedium annamense. *G. C.* 1901, xxix, 98.) S. Orchidaceæ. A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. (T. Statter.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium argo-rothschildianum. (*O. R.* 1901, 252.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (N. C. Cookson.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Bookeri. (*O. R.* 1901, 368.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. ciliolare* and *C. spicerianum*. (S. Gratrix.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium bruxellense. (*L.* 1901, t. 751.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. rothschildianum* and *C. venustum*. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium callosum aureum. (*G. M.* 1901, 66.) S. Much like *C. c. Sanderæ*, but the dorsal sepal is much deeper yellow, while the petals are faintly tinged with pink. (H. Low & Co.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium drapsianum. (*L.* 1901, t. 724.) A garden hybrid between *C. leeanum* and *C. villosum*. [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium eilersianum. *R. H. B.* 1901, 71.) S. "Dorsal sepal of good form, but of a dirty yellowish-white colour; rest of flower a superb golden yellow." (Stepman, Belgium). [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Exul aurantiacum. (*L.* 1901, t. 746.) S. A form distinguished from the type by the general bright orange-yellow colour of the lateral petals and lip. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium glonerianum. (*L.* 1901, t. 753.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Victoriae Mariae* and *C. leeanum*. (L. Linden, Mortebeek, Belgium.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium gottianum. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, May 25, Suppl. 1.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Godefroyæ leucochilum* and *C. harrisianum*. (F. Sander & Co.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium insigne arthurianum. (*O. R.* 1901, 367.) G. A form with large dark markings on the dorsal sepal. (R. J. Measures.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium insigne speciosum. (*O. R.* 1901, 368.) S. (*O. O.* Wrigley.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium kerschovianum. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 413.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Curtisii* and *C. barbatum*. (R. Young.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Lansbergeæ. (*L.* 1901, t. 727.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. bellatulum* and *C. Bowalli*. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium lawrenceano-Charlesworthii. (*O. R.* 1901, 252.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (H. Low & Co.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Lawrenworthii. (*O. R.* 1901, 351.) See *C. lawrenceano-Charlesworthii*.

Cypripedium Macfarlanei. (*O. R.* 1901, 350.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. harrisianum* and *C. bellatulum*. (T. Statter.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Prewetti. (*Gard.* 1901, lix, 88.) S. A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. (H. Low & Co.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium radians. (*O. R.* 1901, 367.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Charlesworthii* and *C. spicerianum*. (A. J. Keeling.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Rolfei. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 172.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. bellatulum* and *C. rothschildianum*. (W. M. Appleton.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium rothschildiano-augustum. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 917.) S. A garden hybrid between the plants indicated by the name. (Bleu, Paris.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium stottianum. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 102.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Charlesworthii* and *C. ananthum superbum*. (Capt. G. W. Law-Schofield.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Thomyris. (*Jard.* 1901, 223.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. robustum* and *C. barbato-reitchianum*. (Dallemagne, France.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

**Cyrtopodium palmifrons*. (*B. M.* t. 7807.) *Orchidaceæ*. S. The specific name is in allusion to the resemblance which the leafing stem bears to the leaf of an *Arecoid Palm*, the leafless portion of the stem answering to the petiole, and the distichous narrow leaves to the pinnules of the palm. Flowers about an inch broad, shortly-stalked, lemon colour, spotted with rose-pink. Brazil. (Dr. E. A. Heath.)

Cyrtostachys Renda duvivieri-anum. (*R. H. B.* 1901, 145, t.) *Palmae*. S. A form with very brightly-coloured leaf-stalks. Malayan Archipelago. (De Smet - Duvivier, Ghent.)

**Dædalacanthus Watti*. (*G. M.* 1901, 644, f.) *Acanthaceæ*. S. A plant of slender growth, 2 ft. in height; flowers of a deep blue colour, arranged on terminal branched spikes. (Col. Beddome.)

Delphinium scopulorum. (*G. C.* 1901, 218.) *Ranunculaceæ*. H. A tall-growing species, slightly puberulous, with spikes of medium-sized, intensely blue glabrous flowers. Rocky Mountains. (Henkel, Darmstadt.)

Dendrobium Amesiae. (*O. R.* 1901, 349.) *Orchidaceæ*. S. Much like *D. tauricum*, with the flowers white, tinted with rose. New Guinea. (H. Low & Co.)

Dendrobium Ashworthiae. (*O. R.* 1901, 50; *G. C.* 1901, xxix, 86, f. 36.) S. Allied to *D. macrophyllum*. The flowers are greenish-white, the petals distinctly stalked, and the lip curiously crumpled over the column. (E. Ashworth.)

Dendrobium capituliflorum. (*K. B.* 1901, 146.) S. The flowers, which are borne in dense axillary heads, are greenish white, with the column and disc of the lip bright green. New Guinea. (F. Sander & Co.)

Dendrobium Ellisii. (*O. R.* 1901, 37.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. nobile* and *D. Hildebrandii*. (W. S. Ellis.)

Dendrobium Isis. (*O. R.* 1901, 16.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. moniliforme* and *D. hercoglossum*. (Dr. Cranstoun.)

Dendrobium Lotus. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 279.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. nobile* and *D. suavissimum*. (N. C. Cookson.)

Dendrobium Mantini. (*Jard.* 1901, 7; *O. R.* 1901, 93.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. nobile* and *D. fimbriatum oculatum*. (Mantin, Orleans.)

Dendrobium puniceum. (*K. B.* 1901, 146.) S. The flowers, together with the pedicels, are light rose-pink, with light yellow tips to the sepals and petals. They resemble those of *D. rutriferum*, but are borne in racemes, not in axillary fascicles. New Guinea. (F. Sander & Co.)

Dendrobium quinarium. (*K. B.* 1901, 147.) S. Flowers light yellow, with several light brown nerves in front of the lip. New Guinea. (H. Low & Co.)

Dendrobium spectabile Simondsii. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 50.) S. In this variety the lip is much longer than in the type, white, veined with dark purple. (H. F. Simonds.)

Dendrobium wardianum aureum. (*O. R.* 1901, 183.) S. A form with light yellow sepals and petals. (F. A. Rehder.)

Dendrobium Wilsoni. (*O. R.* 1901, 196.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. nobile* and *D. owenianum*. (D. Wilson.)

Diascia Barbaræ. (*Gfl.* 1901, 640, f. 95.) *Scrophulariaceæ*. H. An annual with two-spurred flowers somewhat like those of *Nemesia strumosa* in colour. S. Africa. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Diervilla rivularis. (*M. D. G.* 1901, 40.) *Caprifoliaceæ*. H. A species nearly allied to *D. trifida*, Mönch. Eastern United States. Arnold Arboretum.

Dracæna Mayi. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 296.) *Liliaceæ*. S. A brilliantly coloured *Cordylina* of garden origin. (H. B. May.)

Dracæna Parrei. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 305.) S. "Has long green leaves two inches wide, with a reddish band along the centre on the exterior side." (J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd.) [A form of *Cordylina australis*.]

***Echidnopsis Bentii.** (*B. M.* t. 7760.)
Asclepiadaceæ. S. Stem and branches
one-half to three-quarters of an inch
in diameter, seven to eight-ribbed,
each rib consisting of a single series
of mamillæ, each of which is crowned
by a minute leaf about one-twentieth
of an inch long. Flowers—in pairs
towards the tips of the branches—a
rich, deep, vinous-purple in colour.
S. Arabia. (Kew.)

Echinocactus Anisitsii. (*M. K.*
1901, 129.) Cactaceæ. G. A species
nearly allied to *E. denudatus*, but
characterised by its white spines sur-
rounded with curly hair. Paraguay.
(Berlin B. G.)

***Echinocactus de Laetii.** (*M. K.*
1901, 149, 186, f.) G. A new species
somewhat resembling *E. Saglionis*
in form but differing widely in
the remarkable spatulate tips of
the outer floral segments—brownish-
green in colour. Native country not
stated.

Echinocactus Geissei. (*M. K.* 1900,
121.) A species near *E. multiflorus*
and *E. gibbosus*. Chili or Bolivia.
(Hempel, Ohorn, Germany.)

Echinocactus Hartmannii. (*M. K.*
1901, 184, f.) The length of the flower
is about 3 in., the outer floral leaves
are greenish-white with a more deeply-
coloured median stripe, the inner ones
pure white. Stamens pale yellow.

***Echinocactus MacDowellii.** (*M. K.*
1901, 150.) G. Name only mentioned.

Echinocactus microspermus. (*M. K.*
1901, 149.) G. A remarkable small-
growing species with hooked spines.
Flowers varying from orange-yellow
to golden yellow. Argentina.

Echinocactus nidus. (*M. K.* 1901,
88.) A globular species covered with
countless curved spines which give a
nest-like aspect to the plant. Chili.
(Berlin B. G.)

Echinocactus Quehlii. (*M. K.* 1901,
129.) This species is characterised
by its slender ovary and handsome
white flowers freely produced through-
out the summer months. A dwarf
species belonging to the group of *E.*
denudatus. Andes of Argentina.
(Haage, Erfurt.)

Echinocactus Reichei. (*M. K.* 1901,
88.) The name only is given here.
Chili. (Berlin B. G.)

Echinocactus Söhrensii. (*M. K.*
1901, 75, f.) G. A small depressed
globose species with 16 ribs separated
by deep furrows. Flowers brownish-
yellow. Cordillera of Valparaiso.
(Berlin B. G.)

Echinocereus strausiana. (*M. K.*
1901, 88, 107, f.) Cactaceæ. G.
Shortly columnar, 13-ribbed, slightly
woolly, armed with very strong red
spines. Texas. (Straus, Bruchsal.)

Echinopsis rhodotricha. (*M. K.*
137, f.) Cactaceæ. G. Forms groups
of 8 to 10 column-like 8-13 ribbed
stems from a common base: attaining
a height of about 30 in. with a thick-
ness of about 4 in.; spines brownish,
flowers white. Paraguay. (Berlin
B. G.)

***Encephalartos Lemarinelli.**
(*R. H. B.* 1901, 147.) Cycadaceæ.
S. Name only mentioned. Congo
Free State.

Epicattleya Orpeti. (*O. R.* 1901,
114.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden
hybrid between *Cattleya amethysto-
glossa* and *Epidendium o'brienianum*.
(E. O. Orpet, Mass.)

Erigeron Coulteri. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx,
91, f. 32.) Compositæ. H. A peren-
nial of caespitose habit, sending up
stems bearing several flower-heads of
a soft white colour. Colorado.

Erigeron neo-mexicanus. *G. C.*
1901, xxx, 218.) H. A perennial (?)
sparingly beset with coarse hairs,
branches wiry spreading. Flower-
heads loosely panicle: ray florets
linear, white, recurved disk-florets
tubular yellow. New Mexico.
(Henkel, Darmstadt.)

***Eucalyptus Gunnii montana.**
(*B. M.* t. 7808.) Myrtaceæ. H. A
mountain form of *E. Gunnii*, the only
species which withstands the climate
of the east of England. (Kew.)

***Eulophia Woodfordi.** (*G. C.* 1901,
xxx, 240.) Orchidaceæ. S. A species
with tall, many-flowered inflores-
cences, the flowers on which have
green sepals and petals, and a dull,
claret-purple lip. Old Calabar.
(Kew.)

**Eupatorium petiolare*. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 379, f. 142.) Compositæ. G. "A free blooming, sweet-scented plant." (H. Henkel, Darmstadt.) [*E. Purpure*.]

Euphorbia hermentiana. (*R. H. B.* 1901, 147.) Euphorbiaceæ. S. No description given. Congo Free State.

**Exorrhiza wendlandiana*. (*B. M.* t. 7797.) Palmæ. S. A noble pinnate-leaved palm, attaining in its native country 60 ft. in height. Fiji Islands. (Kew.)

Fritillaria orsiniana. (*W. G.* 1901, 127, t. 1.) Liliaceæ. H. This is very nearly allied to, if not identical with, *F. tenella*. Central Apennines. (University B. G., Vienna.)

Gazania hybrida. (*R. H.* 1901, 510.) Compositæ. G. A garden hybrid between *G. nivea* and *G. stenophylla*. (Dammann & Co., Naples.)

Gazania splendens × *nivea*. (*R. H.* 1901, 510.) G. A garden hybrid the parents of which are indicated by the name. (Thiébaud, Paris.)

Gentiana Favratii. (*Jard.* 1901, 222.) Gentianaceæ. H. Supposed to be a natural hybrid between *G. verna* and *G. bavarica*. Switzerland.

Geranium incisum. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 218.) Geraniaceæ. H. A tall-growing loosely-branched perennial with viscid glandular pubescence. Flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, purple. North-west America. (Henkel, Darmstadt.)

Gerbera Jamesoni transvaalensis. (*B. T. O.* 1901, 308.) Compositæ. G. A form with larger flower-heads of a somewhat lighter colour than the type. S. Africa. (Sprenger, Naples.)

Gleditschia texana. (*M. D. G.* 1901, 40.) Leguminosæ. H. A species of Honey Locust recently discovered in Texas. Arnold Arboretum.

Gloriosa lutea. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 413.) Liliaceæ. S. "Has perfectly yellow flowers, rather smaller in size than those of *G. superba*. (Hon. E. Cecil.)

**Hæmanthus Diadema*. (*W. G.* 1901, 199.) Amaryllidaceæ. S. A form of

H. Lindeni with salmony rose-red flowers. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Hæmanthus Fascinator. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 209.) S. A form of *H. Lindeni* with a very large showy umbel of bright red flowers. Congo. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Hæmanthus mirabilis. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 209, 332, f.) S. Flowers orange-red, segments one-third of an inch wide, and rather short. Congo. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.) [A form of *H. Lindeni*.]

**Hamamelis mollis*. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 183.) Hamamelidaceæ. H. A species differing from the other members of the genus in having larger leaves which are clothed beneath with a soft felt-like covering of hairs. Flowers large, clear yellow. Hupeh, China. (Veitch & Sons.)

**Helichrysum Gulielmi*. (*B. M.* t. 7789.) Compositæ. G. A robust leafy branching perennial herb covered with the exception of the flower heads with white wool. Involucre bracts white or rose-red on the outer surface. Eastern Tropical Africa. (W. E. Gumbleton.)

Heliotropium regale. (*Gfl.* 1901, 163, f. 29.) Boraginaceæ. A garden race of *H. peruvianum*. (Herb & Wulle, Naples.)

Hicoria texana. (*M. D. G.* 1901, 40.) Juglandaceæ. H. A species of *Carya* most nearly allied to *C. olivaeformis*. Texas. Arnold Arboretum.

Hyssopus officinalis grandiflorus. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 386.) Labiatae. H. A striking form, characterised by the diffuse habit of the flowering shoots and the lax arrangement of the partial inflorescences, but especially by the large open flowers. Lake Baikal (Leichtlin, Baden.)

**Ilex Marnockii*. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 118.) Aquifoliaceæ. H. A form of the common holly. (Fisher, Son, & Sibray.)

**Ilex Wilsoni*. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 118, f. 36.) H. A large-leaved variety of the common holly. (Fisher, Son, & Sibray.)

Illicium laurifolium. (*R. H.* 1901, 16, f. 1.) Magnoliaceæ. G. A handsome evergreen shrub with shortly-stalked oval leaves and terminal many-flowered cymes of yellowish-white flowers. Origin uncertain. (MM. Besson frères, Nice.)

***Impatiens chrysantha.** (*B. M.* t. 7786.) Geraniaceæ. H. A handsome annual with golden yellow flowers. Nearly allied to *J. Edgeworthii*. Western Himalaya. (Kew.)

***Impatiens psittacina.** (*B. M.* t. 7809.) S. A handsome species with axillary solitary flowers 2 in. long pendulous from an arching peduncle 1 in. long. Sepals green, standard pale rose-coloured, wings streaked with red, hooked spur white with an irregular dash of bright carmine towards the base. "The Cockatoo Balsam." Burma. (Kew.)

***Impatiens Thomsoni.** (*B. M.* t. 7795.) H. An erect annual about 1 ft. in height with pale rose-coloured flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Himalaya. (Kew.)

Indigofera Kirilowi. (*M. D. G.* 1901, 40.) Leguminosæ. H. Said to be the most beautiful species yet introduced. Flowers as large as those of *Robinia Pseudacacia* and of the colour of those of *R. hispida*. Mardshuria. (Darmstadt B. G.)

Iris chrysantha. (*B. M.* t. 7784.) Iridaceæ. H. This species belongs to the section *Pogoniris* and is easily distinguished from the species already known by its narrow leaves, long peduncle, with a single cluster of flowers, large spathe-valves and large pale yellow flower, with a short tube. Persia? (Cambridge B. G.)

Iris dichotoma Giraldi. (*B. T. O.* 1901, 326.) G. A form differing from the type mainly in the colour of its scentless fugacious flowers. China. (Sprenger, Naples.)

Iris ewbankiana. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 397, f. 152; *R. H.* 1901, 398, ff. 172-3.) H. An *Oncocyclus* Iris near *acutiloba* and *meda*, but sufficiently distinguished from both by its lanceolate outer segments, which are extended horizontally, and show no tendency to be recurved. Flowers creamy-white veined with brown purple. Persia. (Van Tubergen, Haarlem.)

Iris sindpers. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 105, f. 46.) H. A garden hybrid between *I. sindjarensis* and *I. persica*. (Van Tubergen, Haarlem.)

***Iris Tauri.** (*B. M.* t. 7793.) H. An early-flowering bulbous species with bright green leaves which lengthen considerably after flowering period. Perianth-tube 4 in. long, violet, segments obovate-spathulate, outer 2 in. long, reflexed from beyond the middle, sides erect, dark violet, with broad streaks of white; crest orange-yellow bordered with white; inner segments 1 in. long, undulate, violet. Asia Minor. (Kew.)

Iris tectorum candida. (*B. T. O.* 1901, 326.) H. A white-flowered form of a handsome species. Central China. (Sprenger, Naples.)

Iris willmottiana. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 261, f. 100.) H. A species with the general habit and aspect of *I. caucasica*, but with lavender (not yellow) or pale purple flowers blotched with white. Eastern Turkestan. (Van Tubergen, Haarlem.)

Kennedyia audomariensis. (*R. H. B.* 1901, 25, t.) Leguminosæ. G. A reputed hybrid between *Hardenbergia monophylla* and *Kennedyia Marryata*, but apparently only a form of the first-named with rosy-red flowers.

Lælia anceps Simondsii. (*O. R.* 1901, 50.) Orchidaceæ. G. A variety in which the flowers are pure white except for slate blue lines on the disc, and a few small bluish spots on the front lobe. (H. F. Simonds.)

Lælia cornuta. (*Jard.* 1901, 16.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia autumnalis* and *Cattleya labiata*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælia jongheana Ashworthiæ. (*O. R.* 1901, 153.) G. An albino with silvery white flowers and the usual orange coloured disc to the lip (E. Ashworth.)

Lælia jongheana Kromeri. (*J. of H.* 1901, xlii, 319, f.) G. A variety with very bright rose-purple sepals and petals, and heavy bands of purple on the lip. (E. Kromer.)

Lælia purpurata Kromeri. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 4.) G. An albino form. (E. Kromer.)

Lælia purpurato-cinnabarina. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 375.) G. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Hon. Walter Rothschild.)

Lælio-cattleya Alberti. (*L.* 1901, t. 723; *O. R.* 1901, 15.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia purpurata* and *Cattleya velutina*. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Lælio-cattleya aleschiana. (*L.* 1901, t. 754.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia purpurata* and *Cattleya schilleriana*.

Lælio-cattleya Ballii. (*O. R.* 1901, 197.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia cinnabarina* and *Cattleya Schröderæ*. (E. F. Clark.)

Lælio-cattleya Coustoni. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 1186.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia tenebrosa* and *L. callistoglossa*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya Cybele. (*G. M.* 1901, 254.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia elegans* and *Cattleya Trianae*. (J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd.)

Lælio-cattleya Donizetti. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 908.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Aclandiae* and *Lælia cinnabarina*. (Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya flaveola. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 97; *G. C.* 1901, xxix, 194.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia cinnabarina* and *Cattleya Schröderæ*. (O. Doin, Paris.)

Lælio-cattleya gottoiana Heberti. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 1137.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Warneri* and *Lælia tenebrosa*. (Beranek, Paris.)

Lælio-cattleya Hamiltoni. (*O. R.* 1901, 363.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya bicolor* and *Lælia dowiana*. (Sir J. Miller.)

Lælio-cattleya haroldiana. (*O. R.* 1901, 284.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia tenebrosa* and *Cattleya hardyana*. (R. Tunstall.)

Lælio-cattleya Harrisoniæ-schilleriana. (*Gard.* 1901, lix, 395.) G. A natural hybrid between *Cattleya Harrisoniæ* and *Lælio - cattleya schilleriana*. (R. H. Measures.)

Lælio - cattleya labiato - anceps *J. F. H.* 1901, 29.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia anceps* and *Cattleya labiata*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya luminosa. (*O. R.* 1901, 366.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia tenebrosa* and *Cattleya aurea*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Lælio-cattleya Luna. (*O. R.* 1901, 365.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya harrisoniana* and *Lælia harpophylla*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Lælio - cattleya Marica. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 102.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia cinnabarina* and *Cattleya amethystoglossa*. (R. Young.)

Lælio - cattleya Maronæ. (*O. R.* 1901, 329, f. 48.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Warszewiczii imperialis* and *Lælia digbyana*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya Pisandra. (*O. R.* 1901, 39.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia crispa* and *Cattleya Eldorado*. (Cape & fils, France.)

Lælio - cattleya Powelii. (*O. R.* 1901, 350.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Mendelii* and *L.-c. schilleriana Wolstenholmie*. (Col. Brymer.)

Lælio-cattleya praestans-bicolor. (*O. R.* 1901, 316.) G. A form of *L.-c. Binoti*.

Lælio-cattleya Pringiersi. (*Jard.* 1901, 276; *L.* 1901, t. 750.) G. A garden hybrid between *L. elegans* and *L. purpurata*. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Lælio - cattleya schilleriano - xanthina. (*Jard.* 1901, 223.) G. A garden hybrid. (Truffaut, Versailles.)

Lælio-cattleya tigrina. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 97; *G. C.* 1901, xxix, 194.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia elegans prasiata* and *Cattleya Aclandiae*. (O. Doin, Paris.)

Lælio-cattleya truffautiana. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 996; *O. R.* 1901, 333.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia tenebrosa* and *Cattleya dowiana aurea*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya Vacuna. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 179.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *Laelia cinnabarina* and *Cattleya guttata*. (*J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd.*)

Lælio-cattleya Valvassori. (*R. H. B.* 1901, 192.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *Cattleya labiata* *Warneri* and *Laelia purpurata*. (*Marquis de Wavrin.*)

Lælio-cattleya Vinesiae. (*O. R.* 1901, 197.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *Laelia tenebrosa* and *L.-c. Phæbe*. (*E. F. Clark.*)

Lælio - cattleya watellieriana. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 1902.) A garden hybrid between *Cattleya guttata* *Leopoldi* and *Laelia crispa*. (*Belin, Argenteuil.*)

Lapageria rosea Bensoni. *G. C.* 1901, xxx, 171.) *Liliaceæ.* *G.* Flowers "of a lighter tint than those of *L. rosea*, especially in the interior of the flower." (*A. Benson.*)

Lapageria rosea gattoniensis. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 171.) *G.* "Does not appear to differ greatly from the type." (*A. Benson.*)

***Libocedrus macrolepis.** (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 467.) *Coniferae.* *G.* A handsome conifer nearly allied to *L. decurrens* of California. Yunnan. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

***Listrostachys hamata.** (*O. R.* 1901, 61.) *Orchidaceæ.* Allied to *L. chailiana*, but remarkable for having all the long spurs hooked at the tip. West Tropical Africa. (*Kew.*)

Lycaste Rogersoni. (*O. R.* 1901, 367.) *Orchidaceæ.* *G.* A supposed natural hybrid between *L. Skinneri* and *L. plana*. (*E. Rogerson.*)

Lycaste Tunstilli. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 462.) *G.* A supposed natural hybrid imported with *L. Skinneri*. Sepals, rose-coloured; petals, white with small rose-pink spots in the middle; lip, ruby-red with white markings. (*R. Tunstill.*)

Malortiea koschnyana. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 341.) *Palmae.* *S.* A species nearly allied to *M. simplex*, from which it differs in the simple, not branched spadix, and the somewhat larger leaves, which are

paler below, and split down at the apex for about 2 inches. Costa Rica. (*Dr. Dammer, Berlin.*)

Malus communis Morilei. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 128.) *Rosaceæ.* *H.* A form with the leaves margined with white. (*Simon-Louis frères, Metz.*) [*Pyrus.*]

Mamillaria Brandegeei. (*M. K.* 1901, 153, f.) *Cactaceæ.* *G.* Plant spherical, sometimes depressed globose beset with pure white felt and dark brown scales. Flowers greenish-yellow. California.

Mamillaria matzatlanensis. (*M. K.* 154.) *G.* Flowers funnel-shaped, outer-floral segments lanceolate pointed, brown and white, inner carmine-red margined with white, filaments carmine red, anthers chrome-yellow.

Mamillaria plumosa. (*M. K.* 1901, 150.) *G.* Name only mentioned.

Masdevallia Alceste. (*G. M.* 1901, 221.) *Orchidaceæ.* *G.* A garden hybrid between *M. reitichiana* and *M. Asmodia*. (*J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd.*)

Masdevallia venosa. (*K. B.* 1901, 146.) *G.* Perianth straw-yellow, densely spotted and more or less suffused at the base with dull purple; lip dull red-purple. Colombia. (*F. Sander & Co.*)

***Megaclinium leucorhachis.** (*B. M.* t. 7811.) *Orchidaceæ.* *S.* A bulbophyllum-like orchid, with a dilated flattened white rhachis of the inflorescence and shortly-stalked decurved, velvety-yellow flowers. Lagos. (*Kew.*)

Melocactus Negryi. (*M. K.* 1901, 168, f.) *Cactaceæ.* *G.* Plant dark green without the "cap" four inches high, six inches in diameter, spines greyish in groups of seven to nine, the lower ones longest. Flowers inconspicuous. Brazil.

Melocactus Riistii. (*M. K.* 1901, 106.) *G.* A species characterised by its dense armature and strongly developed cap. Honduras. (*Hamburg B. G.*)

Miltonia crawshayana. (*O. R.* 1901, 293, 315.) *Orchidaceæ.* *G.* A form of *M. Binoti*.

Miltonia travassosiana. (*O. R.* 1901, 234.) *G.* Apparently a form of *M. Regnellii* with yellow sepals and petals. (*J. Colman.*)

Miltonia vexillaria chelsoniensis. (*O. R.* 1901, 206.) A good form bearing a rich brown blotch on the disc of the lip, which breaks up into radiating lines in front. (*Sir F. Wigan.*)

Mimulus Burneti. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 107, f. 33.) *Scrophulariaceae*. *H.* A garden hybrid between *M. luteus* and *M. cupreus*.

***Modecca senensis.** (*B. M.* t. 7763.) *Passifloraceae*. *S.* A tall glabrous, rather glaucous climber with palmately five-partite pale green leaves and axillary dichotomous few-flowered cymes of pale yellow flowers. Delagoa Bay, &c. (*Kew.*)

***Musa arnoldiana.** (*J. H. F.* 1901, 995.) *Scitamineae*. *S.* A species nearly allied to *M. religiosa*, but differing from that in having the mid-ribs of the leaves reddish and not green. Central Tropical Africa. (*Vilmorin-Andrieux & Cie., Paris.*)

Musa Gilettii. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 385.) *S.* An ally of *M. religiosa*. Plant 4 ft. to 6 ft. high, swollen at the base. Fruit, oblong, angular, subpyriform, glabrous, greyish externally. Seeds smooth, of a brilliant black colour. Lower Congo.

Musa rubra. (*Jard.* 1901, 152.) *S.* [See *M. sapientum* var. *sanguinea*.] (*Truffaut, Versailles.*)

***Musa sapientum sanguinea.** (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 376, f. 124; *Jard.* 1901, 232, t.) Leaves a fine brown velvety red, sometimes with a tinge of orange. French Congo. (*Jardin Colonial, Vincennes.*)

Musanga Smithii. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 95.) *Urticaceae*. *S.* Recommended as a shade tree in cocoa and coffee plantations, also as an ornamental foliage plant in European gardens. W. Tropical Africa. (*Jardin Colonial, Nogent, France.*)

Neonicholsonia Georgei. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 178.) *Palmæ*. *S.* "The stemless plant has leaves with the blade about 4½ ft. long, the blade being 8 in. long, the glabrous quadrangular petiole 20 in., and the rachis, which becomes triangular at the upper part, about

27 in. long. The rachis bears on each side ten or eleven pinnules, which are lanceolate, long, acuminate, with three primary nerves, one central and two marginal, and six to eight secondary nerves. They are 12 in. to 16 in. long, ½ in. to 2 in. broad, the first pair opposite, the others alternate, 2 in. to 4 in. distant each from another, the terminal pair confluent only at the base, 8 in. long, 1 in. broad. (*Dr. U. Dammer, Berlin.*)

Nymphæa castonensis. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 173.) *Nymphæaceae*. *S.* A garden hybrid between *N. smithiana* and *N. oamarana*.

Nymphæa Lælia. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 173.) *H.* A garden hybrid between *N. colombiana* and *N. smithiana*.

Nymphæa rubicunda. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 173.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *N. Surterrantii* and *N. Lotus*.

Odontoglossum Braeckmani. (*L.* 1901, t. 744.) *Orchidaceae*. *G.* A garden hybrid supposed to be between *O. Hallii* and *O. harryanum*. (*Metdepennings, Ghent.*)

Odontoglossum crawshayanum. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 60, f. 27; *O. R.* 1901, 252; *G. M.* 1901, 546, f.) *G.* A form of *O. Braeckmanii*. (*De B. Crawshay.*)

Odontoglossum crispum auriferum. (*L.* 1901, t. 722.) *G.* A form with the sepals each having eight or nine irregular golden-yellow spots. (*L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.*)

Odontoglossum crispum citrinum. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 214.) *G.* Sepals bright yellow; petals light yellow; lip pale yellow; callus and disc dark yellow; column yellowish-white. (*F. Sander & Co.*)

Odontoglossum crispum mannianum. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 306.) *G.* "A fine flower with a large blotch in each segment." (*W. W. Mann.*)

Odontoglossum crispum rosefeldense. (*O. R.* 1901, 218.) *G.* Has a well-formed white flower, spotted with dark purple. (*De B. Crawshay.*)

Odontoglossum Hallii heatonense. (*O. R.* 1901, 187.) *G.* A variety in which the disc of all the segments is suffused with deep chocolate-brown. (*Charlesworth & Co.*)

Odontoglossum lindleyanum aureum. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 238.) *G.* A variety in which the brown blotching of the normal form is suppressed. (De B. Crawshay.)

Odontoglossum lucasianum. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 413.) *G.* A reputed hybrid between *O. Hallii* and *O. cristatellum*. (C. J. Lucas.)

Odontoglossum maculatum thompsonianum. (*O. R.* 1901, 252, 337, f. 49; *G. M.* 1901, 546, f.) *G.* An exceptionally large and handsome form. (W. Thompson.)

Odontoglossum nevadense rosefieldense. (*G. M.* 1901, 97, f.) *G.* A variety with large flowers: sepals and petals rich chocolate, red edged and tipped with dull yellow; lip white, marked at the base with red-brown, the side fringes being yellow. (De B. Crawshay.)

Odontoglossum triumphans delangeana. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, May 25, Suppl. 1.) *G.* A variety with very large flowers, the broad sepals of which are of a rich brown colour: the petals are reddish-brown with some irregular yellow markings from the margin; lip broadly ovate, chestnut brown, with yellow crest and white margin. (F. Sander & Co.)

Oncidium marshallianum sulphureum. (*O. R.* 1901, 155.) Orchidaceæ. *G.* A yellow variety in which the usual brown spotting is nearly suppressed. (W. Cobb.)

Onobrychis viciæfolia. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 6.) Leguminosæ. *H.* A dwarf, spreading alpine, with pinnate foliage, and innumerable spikes of bright red flowers. Europe, &c. (A. K. Bulley.)

Onopordon bracteatum. (*Gfl.* 1901, 637, f. 89.) Compositæ. *H.* A handsome biennial with silvery-white spiny thistle-like leaves and heads of lilac-purple flowers. Asia Minor. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Opuntia formidabilis. (*M. K.* 1901, 150.) Cactaceæ. *G.* An Argentinian species which Dr. Schumann regards as identical with *O. aoracantha*, Lem.

***Opuntia myriacantha.** (*M. K.* 1901, 62; *G. C.* 1900, xxvii, 177, f. 56.) *G.* Branches yellow-green, flattened, obovate, usually 8-10 in. long, by 6-7 in.

broad, pendulous when plant is old, areoles clothed with clusters of yellow bristles about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long in their upper part and in their lower part numerous long, very slender, sharp, deflexed spines of a bright golden-yellow varying from 1 to 5 in. in length. Petals pure yellow. Galapagos Islands. (R. Gosselin, Nice.)

***Ornithocephalus multiflorus.** (*K. B.* 1901, 149.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* A very graceful and floriferous species; flowers white, with the exception of the incurved apex of the crest, which is bright green. Brazil. (Kew.)

Oxalis dispar. (*B. M. t.* 7794.) Geraniaceæ. *S.* A small softly pubescent undershrub, about 2 ft. high with long-stalked trifoliolate leaves and golden-yellow flowers an inch across. British Guiana. (F. Sander & Co.)

Panax divaricatum. (*M. D. G.* 1901, 40.) Araliaceæ. *H.* A species nearly allied to *Acanthopanax sessiliflorum*. Japan. [*Acanthopanax divaricatum*.] (Darmstadt B. G.)

Panisea tricallosa. (*K. B.* 1901, 148.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* The flowers are pale translucent yellowish green, with three yellow calli on the disc, tipped with brown. Assam. (Glasnevin.)

Paphiopedilum Barbeyæ. (*O. R.* 1901, 93.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* A garden hybrid between *P. lawrenceanum atropurpureum* and *P. tonsum*. (O. O. Wrigley.)

Paphiopedilum Eos. (*O. R.* 1901, 14.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *P. niveum* and *P. Charlesworthii*. (W. M. Appleton.)

Paphiopedilum Rappartii. (*O. R.* 1901, 272.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *P. Charlesworthii* and *P. lathami*. (D. B. Rappart.)

Paphiopedilum Vanneri. (*O. R.* 1901, 190.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *P. chamberlainianum* and *P. Calypso Cooksoni*. (W. Vanner.)

Paphiopedilum Youngiæ. (*O. R.* 1901, 186.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *P. bellatulum* and *P. Hookeræ voluteanum*. (R. Young.)

Parsonia Paddisoni. (*R. H.* 1901, 322.) Apocynaceæ. *G.* A climber with woody glabrous stems—attaining a height of about 15 ft.—and opposite, stalked oboval-lanceolate, glabrous

- leaves. This species produces tubers—as large as Beetroot—which serve as food both to natives and colonists. New South Wales.
- Pelargonium inæquilibrium.** (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 133.) Geraniaceæ. G. "The stem is somewhat shrubby below, the whole of the herbaceous portions thinly pilose with straggling hairs; the leaves are three-lobed, the terminal lobe larger than the two spreading basal lobes, ovate lanceolate, two-lobulate in the centre; lobules remotely toothed. The stipules are deltoid lanceolate; flowers umbellate, three to five to the umbel; buds oblong, sepals ultimately reflexed, petals five, linear oblong retuse, greenish-yellow, with a small purplish spot at the base, double the length of the sepals." E. Tropical Africa. (W. Goodliffe.)
- Pentstemon virgatus.** (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 218.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. H. Stem 18–24 in. high, with flowers loosely arranged in long, erect racemose cymes; corolla pale lilac, irregularly funnel-shaped. Mexico, &c. (Henkel, Darmstadt.)
- Phacelia grandiflora.** (*Gfl.* 1901, 639, f. 91.) Hydrophyllaceæ. H. A handsome annual, with sky-blue purple-veined flowers—the largest-flowered species in the genus. California. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)
- Phaio-calanthe grandis.** (*O. R.* 1901, 127.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *Phaius grandifolius* and *Calanthe Bryan*. (N. C. Cookson.)
- Phaio-calanthe schröderiana.** (*G. M.* 1901, 387, f.) S. A garden hybrid between *Phaius Wallichii* and *Calanthe*. Baron Schröder. (J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd.)
- Phaius fragrans.** (*Jard.* 1901, 359, f. 162.) Orchidaceæ. S. This belongs to the same group as *P. tuberculosus*, but its flowers are smaller and more numerous, and resemble in colour those of *P. Humbloti*. Madagascar.
- *Phaius simulans.** (*O. R.* 1901, 43, 52.) S. The epiphytal species known in gardens under the name of *P. tuberculosus* is not the original plant, and has been re-named *P. simulans* in allusion to the remarkable resemblance which its flowers bear to those of the original species. [The plant figured in Bot. Mag. t. 7307, under name of *P. tuberculosus* is *P. simulans*.]
- Phaius tuberculosus.** (*O. R.* 1901, 41, 52, f. 7; *G. C.* 1901, xxix, 77, f. 31.) S. (*P. Warपुरi*, Hort.) "A terrestrial species, identical with the original plant of Thouars. Recently introduced for the first time by M. Warpur." Madagascar. [The plant figured under this name in Bot. Mag. t. 7307 is *P. simulans*.]
- Phalaenopsis amabilis rimestadiana.** (*L.* 1901, t. 736.) Orchidaceæ. S. A form with remarkably large pure-white sepals and petals, the lip with yellow on the lateral lobes.
- Phyllocactus capelleanus.** (*M. K.* 1901, 138.) Cactaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *P. phyllanthoides* and *P. Ackermannii*.
- Picea parryana glauca pendula.** (*R. H.* 1901, 181, f. 67.) Coniferæ. H. A weeping form of the "Blue Spruce." (Koster & Co., Boskoop, Holland.)
- Pitcairnia micheliana.** (*R. H.* 1901, 576, t.) Bromeliaceæ. S. A tufted stemless species, with linear channelled leaves upwards of 2 ft. long, and tall scapes bearing spikes of scarlet-red flowers. Mexico. (Micheli, Geneva.)
- Pitcairnia punicea × xanthocalyx.** (*Gfl.* 1901, 305.) S. A garden hybrid. (B. G. Utrecht.)
- Plectranthus Coppini.** (*Jard.* 1901, 360.) Labiatae. S. A herb of no value from an ornamental standpoint, but of interest as furnishing edible tubers in the Soudan. Tropical Africa. (Paris B. G.)
- *Primula gambleana.** (*Gard.* 1901, lix, 407.) Primulaceæ. H. A Himalayan species about 6 in. high, near *P. rotundifolia*, with large purple yellow-eyed flowers. (Kew.)
- *Primula megasæfolia.** (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 209, 223, f. 84.) H. An interesting species with rosette of roundish hairy leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, and a scape 5 in. or 6 in. high bearing a head of rosy-lilac flowers about 1 in. in diameter. Asia Minor. (Correvoon, Geneva.)
- *Pteris Wavrini.** (*R. H. B.* 1901, 192.) Filices. G. A supposed hybrid between *P. cretica* and *P. umbrosa*.
- Pyrethrum leucopiloides.** (*Gfl.* 1901, 639.) Compositæ. H. A sub-alpine

perennial with silvery-white leaves and large yellow flower-heads. Suitable for rockery. Asia Minor. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Rheum gunneroides. (*Gfl.* 1901, 607.) Polygonaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *R. Emodi* and *R. palmatum*. (Koehler & Rudel.)

Ribes coloradense. (*Späth Cat.* No. 109, 109.) Saxifragaceæ. H. A prostrate species with rather large long-stalked 5-lobed leaves, pale greenish brown-tinted racemes and black berries. Colorado. (Späth, Berlin.)

Richardia macrocarpa. (*B. T. O.* 1901, 261.) Araceæ. Principally characterised by its very large fruits. Spathe medium size, white internally, light green outside. S. Africa. (Sprenger, Naples.)

Rodgersia aesculifolia. (*B. T. O.* 1901, 172.) Saxifragaceæ. H. A species with horse-chestnut-like leaves and panicles of small white flowers. China. (Florence, B. G.)

***Rodgersia pinnata.** (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 6.) H. Differs from *R. podophylla* in the leaves, which are hairy when young, more or less pinnate, and in the inflorescence, which is of a beautiful rose colour. (Kew.)

***Rosa pernetiana.** (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 2.) Rosaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between "Persian yellow" and a Tea Rose. (Pernet, Lyons.)

Rosa wichuraiana rubra. (*R. H.* 1901, 20, t.) H. A garden hybrid between *R. wichuraiana* and *R. "Crimson Rambler"*. (M. M. Barbier frères, Orleans.)

***Rubus palmatus.** (*B. M. t.* 7801.) Rosaceæ. G. A shrub with slender branches, palmately 5 or 6 lobed leaves and solitary axillary flowers 1 to 1½ in. across. China and Japan. (Veitch & Sons.)

Salvia Przewalskii. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 6.) Labiatae. H. A rather showy plant, three feet high, with numerous spikes of large purple flowers. China. (A. K. Bulley.)

Salvia verbascifolia. (*Gfl.* 1901, 640.) H. A handsome species with white felted leaves and large white flowers beset with blue hairs. Lebanon. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

***Sarcochilus lilacinus.** (*B. M. t.* 7754.) Orchidaceæ. S. A climbing orchid with slender stems, alternate ovate pale green leaves, 1½ in. to 2 in. long, cordate and amplexicaul at the base. Raceme 1 to 8 in. long, rachis very stout, compressed, few or many-flowered. Flowers very shortly stalked about 1½ in. broad, pale rose-lilac. Malaya. (Kew.)

Sarracenia Dormeri. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 141.) Sarraceniaceæ. G. Supposed to be a natural hybrid between *S. purpurea* and *S. flava*. (R. Veitch & Son.)

Selenipedium comicea. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 146.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *S. caudatum Wallisii* and *S. leucorrhodum*. (J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd.) [*Phragmipedium*.]

Selenipedium suave. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 146.) S. A garden hybrid between *S. klotzschianum* and *S. Sedeni candidulum*. (J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd.) [*Phragmipedium*.]

***Senecio magnificus.** (*B. M. t.* 7803.) Compositæ. G. A tall, stout, quite glabrous, glaucous, sparingly-branched undershrub. Leaves rather coriaceous, coarsely sub-crenately toothed. Flower-heads in loose leafless corymbs, golden yellow. Australia. (Kew.)

Senecio Tabularia. (*R. H.* 1901, 24, f. 2.) G. A species with large handsome irregularly lobed leaves about 2 ft. high: the inflorescence attains a height of 5 ft. and is made of a large number of small greenish flower heads. Mexico. (M. Micheli, Geneva.)

Sophro-cattleya Nydia. (*O. R.* 1901, 366.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Sophrontitis grandiflora* and *Cattleya calummata*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Sophrolælia Gratrixia. (*O. R.* 1901, 315.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia tenebrosa Charlesworthii* and *Sophrontitis grandiflora*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Sophrolælia Orpeti. (*O. R.* 1901, 288.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia pumila* and *Sophrontitis grandiflora*. (E. O. Orpet, S. Lancaster, Mass.)

Sorbus pohuashanensis. (*M. D. G.* 1901, 116.) Rosaceæ. H. A species which assembles and is nearly related to our common mountain ash. Mountains near Pekin. [*Pyrus pohuashanensis.*] Arnold Arboretum.

Stanhopea connata. (*O. R.* 1901, 295.) Orchidaceæ. S. First introduced in 1853 but lost to cultivation since 1860. (Sir T. Lawrence.)

Stanhopea langlasseana. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 426.) S. The flowers have a very distinct appearance; the comparatively small lip is erect, rigid, and closely pressed against the column which is also erect; the petals also are ascending, and pressed against the column, while the sepals are extended horizontally. The shape of the lip is also remarkable; the hypochile is short, rather broader than long, very shining, in form a flattened sphere without appendages or any projections; the epichile is almost square, the top much inrolled, and it bears on the back, by the inrolled part, a large projection in the form of a blunted tooth. (*M. Micheli, Geneva.*)

***Stapelia atosanguinea.** (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 425.) Asclepiadaceæ. G. The flowers are of a particularly rich and intense blackish-crimson which contrasts very effectively with the light colour of the corona. Kalahari Desert. (Kew.)

Stapelia maculosoides. (*G. C.* 1901, xxx, 270.) G. At first sight the flower of this species is so much like that of *S. maculosa* that it might easily be mistaken for it; but there is no raised annulus on the disc, and the coronal lobes and stems are quite different. (*J. Corderoy.*)

***Stapelia nobilis.** (*B. M. t.* 7771.) S. Closely allied to *S. gigantea* but differing in the stems not being so stout, and their angles much less compressed. The flowers are similar in colour but those of *S. nobilis* are much smaller and are more hairy within. S. Africa. (Kew.)

***Strobilanthes gossypinus.** (*B. M. t.* 7790.) Acanthaceæ. S. An erect shrub, covered with a matted fulvous tomentum. Leaves three to seven inches long, acute or acuminate, nerves about twelve pairs, arched, close-set. Corolla about three-quarters of an inch long, pale blue. Nilghiri Hills. (Kew.)

***Swainsona M'Cullockiana.** (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 338.) Leguminosæ. G. An Australian species, with large reddish-brown flowers, pure white eye, surrounded with very dark brown or chocolate colour. (H. Low & Co.)

Syringa affinis. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 731.) Oleaceæ. H. A white-flowered lilac intermediate between *S. oblata* and *S. vulgaris*. China. (B. G. Paris.)

Tacca Chantrieri. (*R. H.* 1901, 541, f. 241.) Taccaceæ. S. Somewhat resembling *T. cristata* but differing from that species in its much larger proportions, its more numerous long-stalked flowers, in the form of the perianth lobes, &c. Malaya. (Chantrier frères, Mortefontaine, France.)

Tamarix hispida aestivalis. (*R. H.* 1901, 379, f. 158.) Tamaricaceæ. H. A seedling which flowers in July instead of September as in the type. (L. Chenault, Orleans.)

Thalictrum sulfureum. (*Lem. Cat.* 1901, No. 149.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *T. rubellum* and *T. angustifolium*. (Lemoine, Nancy.)

Tulipa micheliana. (*R. H.* 1901, 398.) Liliaceæ. H. The leaves of this species resemble those of *T. Greigi*, the flowers are large, red in colour with a black blotch broadly margined with yellow. Persia. (Micheli, Geneva.)

Tulipa Wilsoniana. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 327, f. 121.) A species with wavy red-margined leaves; remarkably bright red flowers without blotch, red filaments and golden yellow anthers. Persia. (Van Tubergen, Haarlem.)

Valeriana arizonica. (*G. C.* 1901, xxix, 198, f. 75.) Valerianaceæ. H. In general aspect resembles our native *V. dioica*. Flowers whitish or pink. Arizona, &c. (Henkel, Darmstadt.)

Vanda dalleana. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 193.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *V. lamellata* and *V. Bowalli*. (Dallé, Paris.)

Vernonia Arechavaletæ. (*R. H.* 1901, 284, t.) Compositæ. G. A glabrous shrub from 3 ft. to 6 ft. high

with sessile leathery linear-lanceolate leaves and cymes of reddish-violet flower-heads. Nearly allied to *V. nitidula*. Uruguay. (E. André, Golfe Juan, France.)

Veronica glauca. (*B. M.* t. 7759.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. A slender much-branched annual a few inches high with large blue flowers. Greece. (Hon. Chas. Ellis.)

***Viburnum Sargentii.** (*Späth Cat.* No. 109, 126.) Caprifoliaceæ. H. Nearly allied to *V. Oxycoccus* with rather large 3-lobed leaves—the middle lobe being long pointed; inflorescence with outer flowers barren, the inner fertile ones with bright violet-coloured anthers. Fruit bright red. North China. (Späth, Berlin.)

Vriesia flammea. (*J. H. F.* 1901, 1134.) Bromeliaceæ. S. A garden

hybrid between *V. Van Geertii* and *Encholirion Youngii*. (Duval et fils, Versailles.)

Vriesia quintusiana. (*Gfl.* 1901, 273.) Bromeliaceæ. S. Leaves lorate, in a rosette 3 ft. across, blunt, apiculate; bracts of the distichous inflorescence shaded with purple-red or red-brown; scape 3 ft. high, spike 1 ft. long. Native country not given. (Quintus, Gröningen.)

Zantedeschia aethiopica candidissima. (*Gfl.* 1901, 36.) Araceæ. G. A form with less rigid spathes than the next named, and with dull grey-green leaves. (Nicolai, Dresden.) [*Richardia africana candidissima.*]

Zantedeschia aethiopica grandiflora. (*Gfl.* 1901, 36.) G. A large-flowered form taller than the type, with dark green leaves. S. Africa. (Nicolai, Dresden.) (*Richardia africana grandiflora.*)
